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The Right Hon. WINSTON CHURCHILL, P. C.
(Prime Minister of Great Britain).

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL

**I say to the House, as I
said to the Ministers who
joined the Government,
that I have nothing to
offer but**

**BLOOD
TOIL
TEARS, and
SWEAT**

**We have before us an
ordeal of the most grievous
kind.**

**We have before us *many,*
many long months of
struggle and suffering.**

May 14, 1940

**COME THEN,
LET US
TO THE TASK,
TO THE BATTLE
AND THE TOIL**

each to our part, each
to our station! Fill the
armies, rule the air,
pour out the munitions,
strangle the U-boats,
sweep the mines,
plough the land, build
the ships, guard the
streets, succour the
wounded, uplift the
downcasts and honour
the brave.

Let us go forward
together in all parts of
the Empire

**THERE IS NOT
A WEEK,
NOR A DAY,
NOR AN HOUR
TO BE LOST**

THE PRIME MINISTER.

In Future Days

They should look forward to
four essential human Freedoms:

**FREEDOM OF
SPEECH AND EXPRESSION
EVERYWHERE.**

**FREEDOM AND
RIGHT TO WORSHIP
GOD IN
THEIR OWN WAY
EVERYWHERE.**

**FREEDOM FROM
WANT, AND**

FREEDOM FROM FEAR.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

**WE SHALL DEFEND
EVERY VILLAGE
EVERY TOWN
EVERY CITY**

The vast mass of London
itself, fought

STREET BY STREET

could easily devour an entire hostile
army and we would rather see London
laid in ashes and ruins than that it
should be tamely and abjectly
enslaved.

I am bound to state these facts
because it is necessary to inform our
intention and thus assure them.

**Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
July 14, 1940.**

The whole fury and might of the enemy must very soon be turned on us. Hitler knows that he will have to break us in this island or loose the war.

If we can stand up to him, all Europe may be free and the life of the world may move forward into broad sunlit uplands.

But if we fail, then the whole world, including the United States, and all that we have known and cared for, will sink into the abyss of a new dark age made more sinister, perhaps more prolonged, by the lights of perverted science.

Therefore, let us go to our duty ; let us so bear ourselves that if the British Commonwealth and Empire lasts for a thousand years men will still say :

**“THIS WAS
THEIR GREATEST
HOUR”**

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, JUNE 18, 1940.

***We are fighting by
ourselves alone, but
we are not fighting
for ourselves alone.***

**MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
July 14, 1940.**



The Prime Minister expects all His Majesty's servants in high places to set an example of steadiness and resolution. They should check and rebuke expressions of loose, ill-digested opinion in their circles or by their subordinates. They should not hesitate to report or, if necessary, remove any officers or officials who are found to be consciously exercising a disturbing or a depressing influence and whose talk is calculated to set up alarm and despondency. Thus alone will they be worthy of the fighting men who in the air, on the sea and land are ready to meet the enemy without any sense of being outmatched in martial qualities.

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
July 4, 1940

GENERAL SMUTS:

**WORLD OPINION NO LONGER
REGARDED A GERMAN VICTORY
AS CERTAIN, OR EVEN PROBABLE.**

General Smuts proceeded : Under the great and inspiring leadership of President Roosevelt, America will, once more, freely and of her own choice, dedicate herself to the greatest of human causes.

In the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, once more she will take her rightful place among the champions of a free world as against a slave world. Deeply as America desires to keep out of this war, she will find the necessity laid upon her, and in the last resort, she will not let freedom perish from the face of the earth.

**TOGETHER WE MUST
PULL THROUGH THE NIGHT
IN ORDER TO
SALUTE A NEW DAY
FOR MANKIND**

I have said this before and I should like to say it again—not until you have been here and seen what it is like to live in an aerial siege can you get any idea of the size of the problem or the magnificence with which the people of London are rising to meet it. Everywhere there is the calm and casual courage that takes your breath away in admiration.

The bombing of civilians is a brutal and ugly thing, but the heroism with which it is met and endured here restores one's confidence in humanity. Nowhere in nine days of walking and talking did I see the slightest evidence of indecision or faltering. Here Fascism has stubbed its toe on the character of a people who can 'take it' and who obviously propose to take it until the last German raider has gone down in smoke or hot-footed it for home with two Spitfires on his tail.

MR. RALPH INGERSOLL

Publisher of P. M., the New York Evening Newspaper.

Extract from
"AN AMERICAN LOOKS AT LONDON"
Jan. 2, 1941.

There are vast numbers, not only in this land but in every land, who will render faithful service in this war but whose names will never be known, whose deeds will never be recorded.

THIS IS A WAR OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR

but let all strive without failing in faith or in duty and the dark curse of Hitler will be lifted from our age.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, JULY 14, 1940.

Maintaining Free World.

"Let us say to the democracies 'we, Americans, are vitally concerned in your defence of freedom.

" 'We are putting forth our energies, resources and organising powers to give you strength to regain and maintain a free world.

" 'We shall send you in ever increasing numbers ships, planes, tanks and guns. This is our purpose and our pledge.'

"In fulfilment of this purpose, we will not be intimidated by the threats of dictators that they will regard as a breach of international law and as an act of war our aid to democracies which dare resist their aggression. Such aid is not an act of war, even if a dictator should unilaterally proclaim it so to be.

"When the dictators are ready to make war on us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part.

"They did not wait for Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands to commit an act of war.

"Their only interest is in the new one-way international law which lacks mutuality in its observance and therefore becomes an instrument of oppression."

President Roosevelt.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar:

“ I wish to tell you without mincing matters what I think of the present political situation in India, and what those in power ought to do at the present moment to win the complete confidence of the Indian people that they may go ahead with the war which, I must frankly say, is as much our war as it is theirs, so that lasting victory shall, in the end, crown the British arms,—a victory that will preserve our liberties for us in India as they will be preserved for those in Great Britain as well. We must not let ourselves forget in this connection that the political quarrel between Britain and India is a domestic quarrel, which should not be allowed to interfere with and queer the pitch for action against the common enemy of mankind.”

*Presidential address at the 22nd Session of the
National Liberal Federation of India held
at Calcutta on 28th December 1940.*

AMERICAN NATIONAL POLICY IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

American national policy in foreign affairs is based on decent respect for the rights and dignity of all nations, large and small, and justice and morality would win in the end. President Roosevelt condensed his policy into three points :

• FIRSTLY

by the impressive expression of public will without regard to partisanship, the United States is committed to all-inclusive national defence.

• SECONDLY

similarly the United States is committed to full support of all those resolute peoples everywhere who are resisting aggression, thereby keeping the war away from this hemisphere.

• THIRDLY

the United States is committed to the proposition that principles of morality and considerations of her own security would never permit her to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

DR. GEORGE S. ARUNDALE



There are people in India who think it does not matter what happens.

It is only a change of rulers if Germans take the place of the British. And it is only a change of rulers if an Indian bureaucracy takes the place of any other.

This group consists of those who are really dead, however much they may appear to be alive. They are in a constant state of static lethargy, and have no brains wherewith to think, nor emotions wherewith to aspire. Neither have they any conception as to the meaning of freedom or justice or of any other virtue. They do not lead human lives, not even animal nor vegetable lives. They are of the mineral kingdom in its greatest measure of inertness, even though they masquerade as human beings.

**“The
Nazis”**, he said in his end of
the year address to the American
people, “talk of a new order in
the world, but what they have
in mind is the oldest and worst
tyranny, in which there is no
liberty, no religion and no hope.”



P R E S I D E N T R O O S E V E L T

President Roosevelt

in the most eagerly awaited speech to Congress since President Wilson's historic declaration of war in 1917:

“We should remember that the peace of 1919 was far less unjust than the kind of ‘pacification’ which began even before Munich and which is being carried out under the new order of tyranny that seeks to spread over every country today.

**“THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
HAVE UNALTERABLY PUT
THEIR FACES AGAINST THAT**

“The democratic way of life is at this moment being directly assailed in every part of the world—assailed either by arms or secret spreading of poisonous propaganda.”

Subject to the iron demands of the war which we are waging against Hitler and all his works, we shall try so to conduct ourselves that every true French heart will beat and glow at the way we are carrying on the struggle, **and that not only France, but all oppressed countries in Europe, may feel that each British victory is a step towards the liberation of the Continent** from the foulest thralldom into which it has ever been cast.

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
July 14, 1940

OVER 40 CRORES

**PURCHASED BY THE SUPPLY
DEPARTMENT FROM INDIA FOR WAR PURPOSES**

<i>Items.</i>										<i>Value.</i>
										Rs.
Textiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,59,00,000
Sandbags, cotton-jute union canvas and other jute products	..	..								9,59,00,000
Indian tents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,70,00,000
Timber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,05,05,426
Foodstuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,82,49,000
Boots and shoes and half soles				..	..	..	..	..	..	1,45,00,000
Steel pickets, shells and steel for making shells	..	..								87,33,000
Hutting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,56,000
Medical stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,49,000
Camouflage nets and components				..	..	..	..	..	..	37,22,000
Cigarettes and tobacco			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,00,000
Mild steel plates and sheets	..	..								27,04,000
Steel sections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,16,000
Hides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,38,000
Bamboo tent poles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,12,000
Brushware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,83,000
Permanent way material			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,21,000
Hangars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,25,000
Barbed wire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,00,000
Batteries and cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00,000
Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,000
TOTAL Rs.										40,29,42,426

**I stand at the head of a
Government representing all
parties in the State, all creeds,
all classes, every recognisable
section of opinion. We are
ranged beneath the Crown
of our ancient monarchy.**

**WE ARE
SUPPORTED BY A
FREE PARLIAMENT
AND
BY A FREE PRESS**

**but there is one point which
unites us all and it sustains
us in public regard, namely, as
is increasingly becoming known,
we are prepared to proceed to
all extremities to endure them
and enforce them. That is our
point of union in His Majesty's
Government.**


**MR.
WINSTON CHURCHILL
July 14, 1940**

**PRESIDENT
ROOSEVELT:**

**“ Experience has proved that
none can appease the Nazis.**

**NO MAN
CAN TAME A TIGER
INTO A KITTEN
BY STROKING IT**

**nations can only have peace
with the Nazis at the price
of total surrender.”**



It is no more than just that American lips should give expression to a feeling in all American hearts today of thanksgiving to God for the courage and valour, endurance and persistence, unparalleled in their own history or that of others, displayed by the British nation in the present conflict. We may well say unparalleled, for never in history has warfare laid such burdens and suffering upon non-combatants, the aged and helpless, women and children, or made such ruthless and widespread material destruction possible far into the interior of a country.

Yet so fixed is Britain's resolution in the defence of human liberty that, as

CHURCHILL DECLARED,

no consideration is to be given to wealth and cost, institutions or property, so that Victory may be achieved.

DOCTOR CHARLES WATSON,

President of the American University at Cairo.

**We must remember
that the sense of brotherhood
between the many peoples
who have fallen
under the power of the aggressor
and those who still confront him
will play its part in better days
than those through which
we are passing.**

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, MAY 28, 1940.

The King

—*among His People*

“I have spent today visiting the bombed areas,” said the Columbia Broadcasting System reporter over the air to his American audience on the night of September 9th; “the King did the same. The people may have been putting on a bold front for the King, but I saw them just as they were — men shovelling mounds of broken glass into trucks, hundreds of people being evacuated, all of them

**PRUDENT,
BRAVE
AND QUIET.”**

The ‘bold front’ which greeted the King on his rounds had its lightest moment when a woman tapped him approvingly on the arm: “I’ll bet old Hitler daren’t go among his folk like this,” she said.

DEMOCRACY'S ARSENAL :

“ Our most useful role is to act as an arsenal for Britain as well as for ourselves ; they do not need man-power ; **they do need billions of dollars worth of weapons of defence.** The time is near when they will not be able to pay ready cash ; we cannot and will not tell them that they must surrender because of their present inability to pay for weapons which we know they must have.

“ I do not recommend that we make them a loan of dollars with which to pay for these weapons—loans to be repaid in dollars. I recommend that we make it possible for those nations to continue to obtain war materials in the United States, fitting their orders into our own programme.”

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

DR. ARUNDALE

ON THE MENACE OF THE DICTATORS

The war is a far greater menace to India than the fact that she does not receive from Britain what she should receive. I am perfectly clear that if Germany and Italy win the war, India's fate is sealed for a considerable time to come. I have not the slightest doubt about that, says Dr. George Arundale.

HE CONTINUES :

I therefore say with a 'full heart and being' intent on India's swaraj : Let all else go, if necessary, for the time being. This is India's war and India must concentrate on Britain winning the war. **Do not be deceived by such labels as "Imperialism." Imperialism is as dead as dead can be.** We know perfectly well that in Britain there is no such a thing as imperialism. You get a reflection here and think that Britain is reeking with it.

CENTURIES AGO

**words were written to be a call
and spur to faithful servants of
truth and justice :**

**“Arm yourselves and be ye
men of valour and be in
readiness for the conflict, for
it is better for us to perish
in battle than to look upon
the outrage of our nation
and altars. As the will of
God is in Heaven, even so
let Him do.”**

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, May 19, 1940.

**EVEN THOUGH
LARGE TRACTS OF
EUROPE AND MANY
OLD FAMOUS
STATES HAVE FALLEN
OR MAY FALL
INTO THE GRIP
OF THE
G E S T A P O
AND ALL THE
ODIOUS APPARATUS
OF
NAZI RULE,
WE SHALL
NOT FLAG OR FAIL.
WE SHALL
GO ON TO THE
END.**

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, June 4, 1940.

- WE SHALL FIGHT IN FRANCE;
- WE SHALL FIGHT ON THE SEAS AND OCEANS;
- WE SHALL FIGHT WITH GROWING CONFIDENCE AND STRENGTH IN THE AIR;
- WE SHALL DEFEND OUR ISLAND WHATEVER THE COST MAY BE;
- WE SHALL FIGHT ON BEACHES;
- WE SHALL FIGHT ON LANDING GROUNDS;
- WE SHALL FIGHT IN FIELDS, IN STREETS AND IN HILLS.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
June 4, 1940.

WE SHALL NEVER SURRENDER

and even if—which I do not for a moment believe—this island or a large part of it was subjected and starving, then our Empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British Fleet, will carry on the struggle until in

GOD'S GOOD TIME,

a new world with all its power and might steps forth to the liberation and rescue of the old.

*To the question what is our aim,
I can give the answer in one word—
it is*

VICTORY,

VICTORY AT ALL COSTS,

VICTORY

IN SPITE OF ALL PERIL;

VICTORY,

HOWEVER LONG AND

HARD THE ROAD MAY BE,

for without victory there is

no survival, and, let that be

realised, no survival for the

British Empire, no survival

for the urge and impulse of

ages that mankind shall move

forward towards its goal. But

I take up my task with

buoyancy and hope. I feel

entitled at this juncture to

claim the aid of all, and I say

COME THEN,

let us go forward together

with our united strength.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, May 14, 1940.

SACRIFICES

All must be prepared to make sacrifices which the emergency demanded. President Roosevelt said that in his budget message he would recommend that a greater portion in the defence programme should be paid from taxation than was being paid at present.

NO PERSON SHOULD TRY TO BE ALLOWED TO GET RICH FROM THIS PROGRAMME

President Roosevelt.

MORE BOMBERS FOR BRITAIN

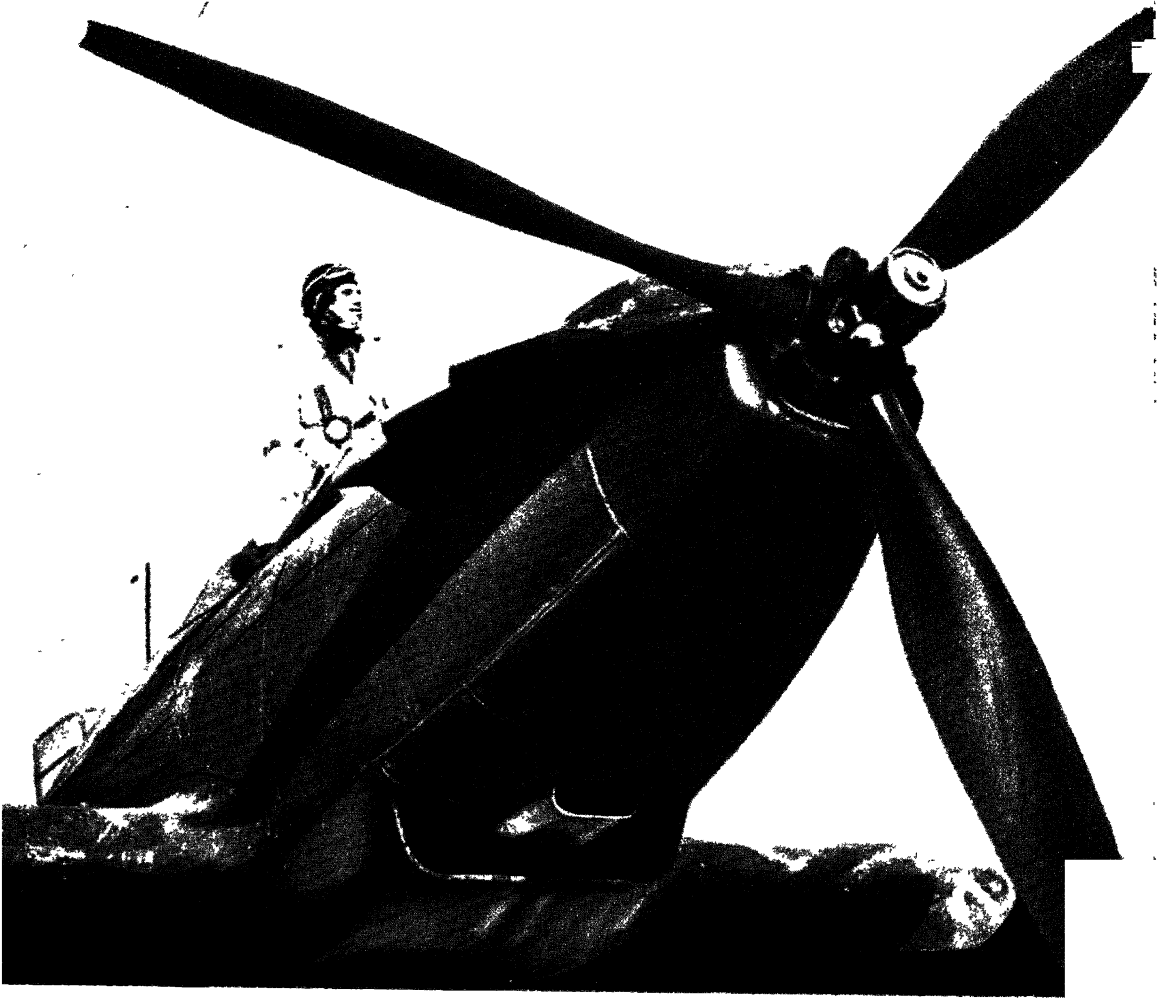
*Appealing for more Bombing Planes
for Britain, Dr. DALTON said :—*

“WE ARE NOT ONLY DEFENDING LIBERTY, WE ARE BOMBING TYRANNY. IF WE ARE TO HAVE PEACE AIMS LATER, WE MUST HAVE GOOD BOMBERS NOW. AS SOON AS WE HAVE ENOUGH BOMBERS, WE SHALL BOMB THEIR MACHINE TO PIECES.”

DR. HUGH DALTON,
*Minister of Economic Warfare,
broadcasting to North America.*

**Our
Heavy Bombers
are striking at the
taproot of German mechanised
power and have already inflicted
serious damage upon the
oil refineries upon which the
Nazi effort to dominate
the world directly
depends**

M R . W I N S T O N C H U R C H I L L ,
May 19, 1940.



THE MIGHT OF THE AIR FORCE

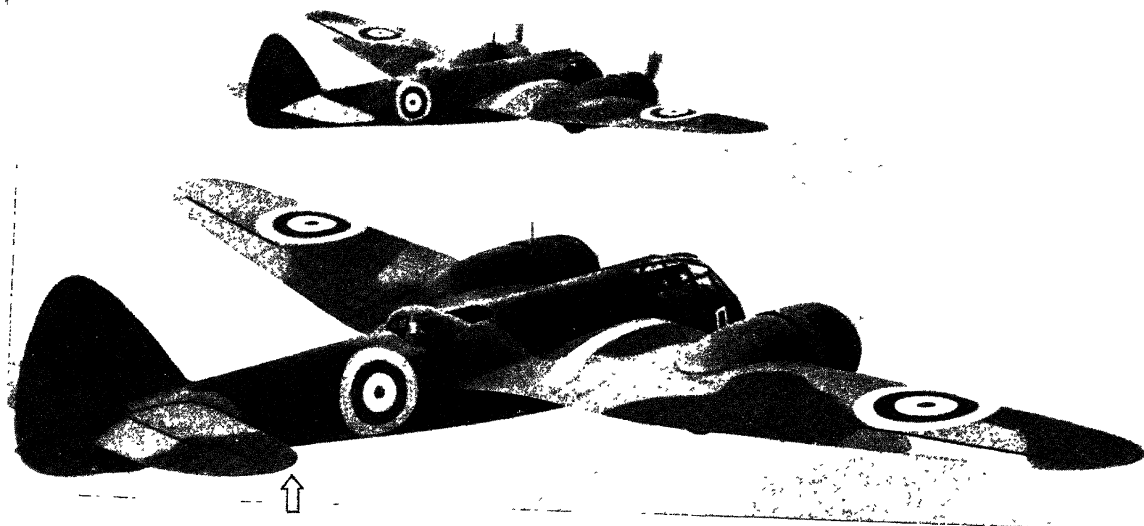
*"And in the thunder of their wings
I heard an Empire speak."*



THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

has better-built machines than any other country. It has better and more experienced men. They have been taught their duties in the day-to-day work the R.A.F. must carry out even in times of peace. For the R.A.F. has many peacetime tasks to do requiring skill, coolness, courage and good teamwork. It must patrol large parts of the Empire where there are neither roads nor railways. It must protect peaceful peoples. All this work has helped in the building of an efficient air force during years of peace. Now, these men are available to fight a ruthless enemy and to train newcomers. From the store of their experience they can now pass on an abundant knowledge to the new squadrons of pilots and observers, wireless operators and air gunners, who man the aircraft of the Royal Air Force. 20,000 pilots are being trained in the Empire each year and 30,000 air crews. This book shows you the machines and the men of the Royal Air Force working together for victory.

BRITAIN SHALL RULE THE SKIES.

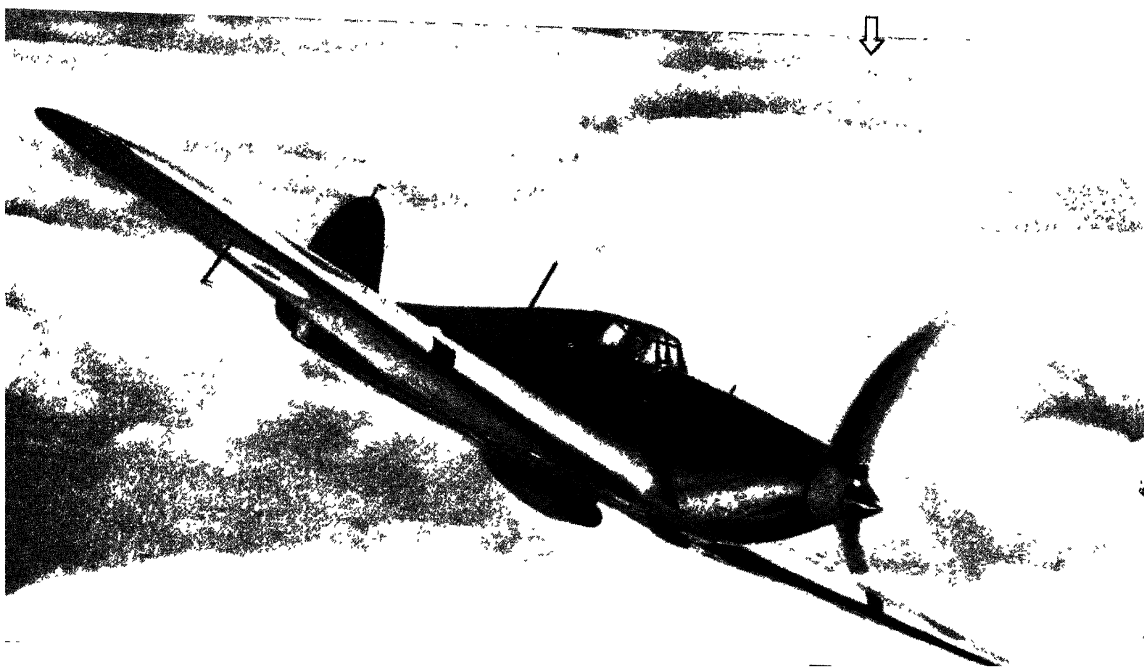


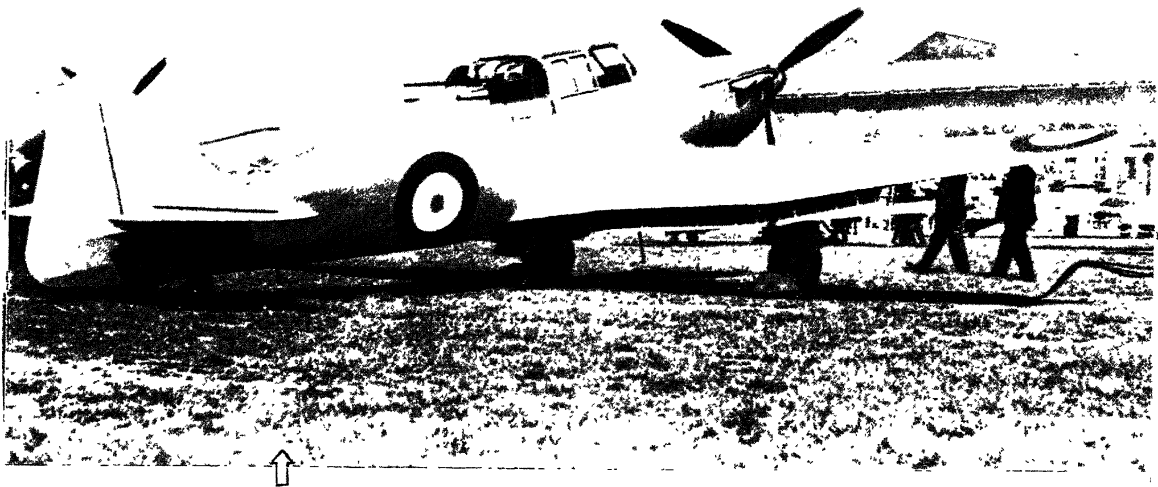
BLenheim

This fast bomber can be as useful as a fighter. It is capable of maintaining its high speed over distances which will carry it far into enemy territory. Equipped with a moving gun-turret, it is a formidable opponent for any enemy fighter. "Blenheims" have been very successful against the Germans.

HURRICANE

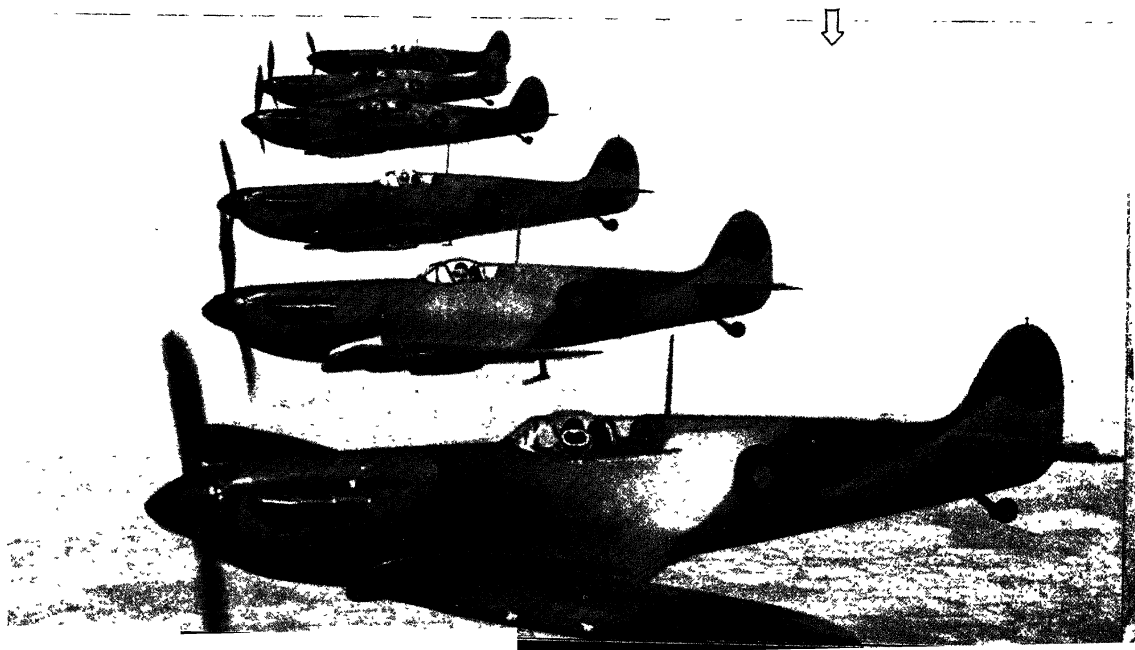
This is one of the fastest fighter aircraft in the world and can climb to a height of nearly four miles in only nine minutes. By diving down upon enemy bombers at full speed, the "Hurricane" can attack with tremendous force. The speed of this "power-dive" is such that it plunges four miles down in less than half-a-minute.





DEFIANT This is another fast fighter, with a very special feature. Other R.A.F. fighters are fitted with machine-guns in the front edge of the wings which are fired electrically. The "Defiant" has a gun-turret amidships like that on the "Blenheim" and is a fighter which can fire upon an enemy bomber while and after passing it.

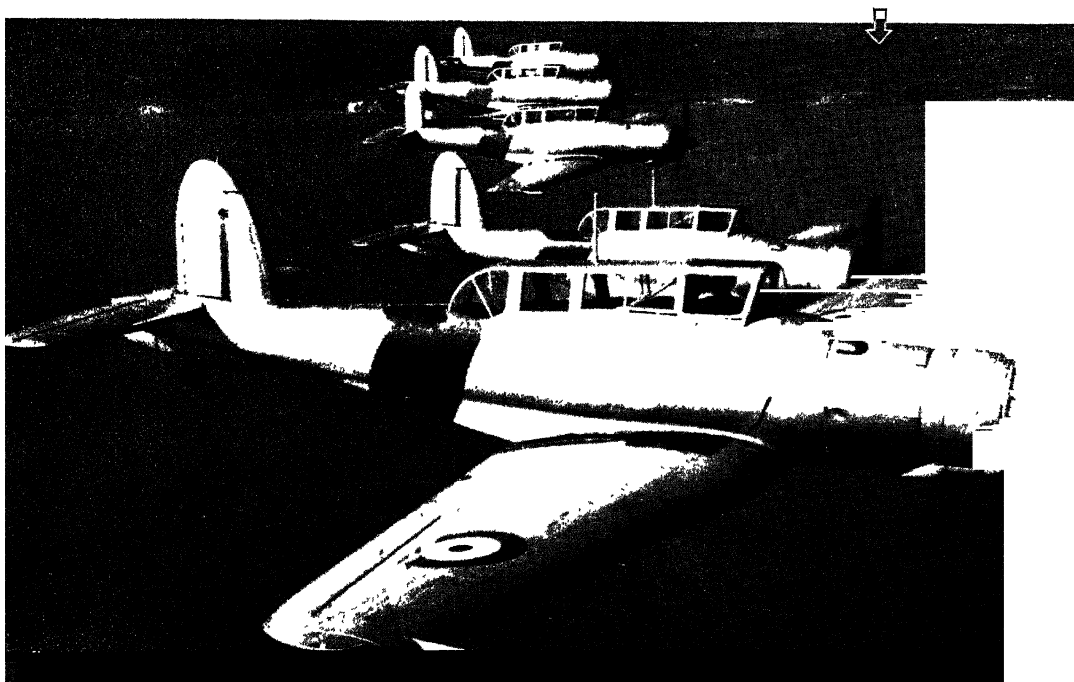
SPITFIRE The most famous fighter in the world, the "Spitfire" is not only very fast, but very quick at the turns and twists which help to win air-battles. Smaller than the "Hurricane," it has eight machine-guns in its wings, and a speed of nearly 400 m.p.h. Few enemy bombers attacked by a "Spitfire" have survived to fight another day.

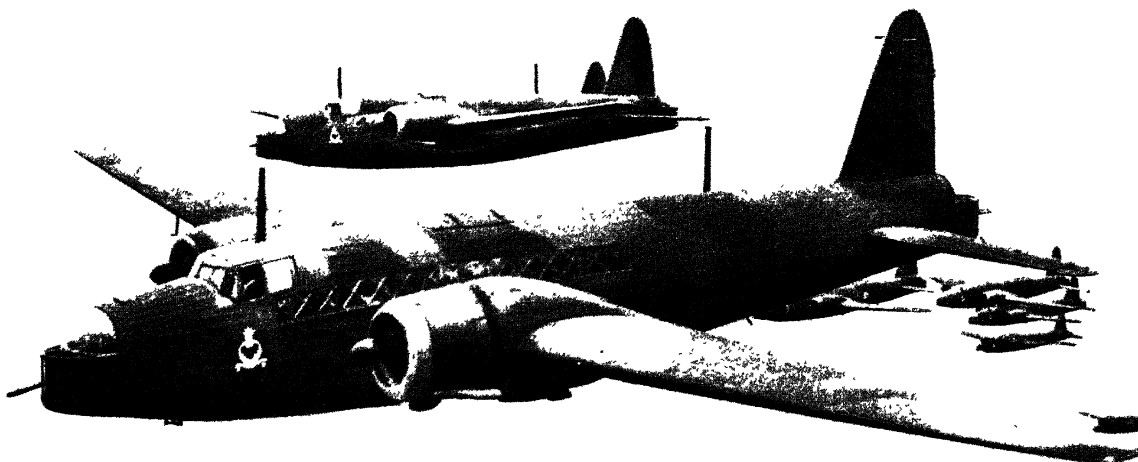




WHITLEY One of Britain's heavy bombers, the "Whitley" can travel nearly two thousand miles without refuelling. This aircraft is armed with five machine-guns. Its "cruising" speed is 215 miles per hour; it carries a crew of five and a heavy bomb-load. The "Whitley" has done valuable service in the attacks which have been carried out against German industry and troop movements.

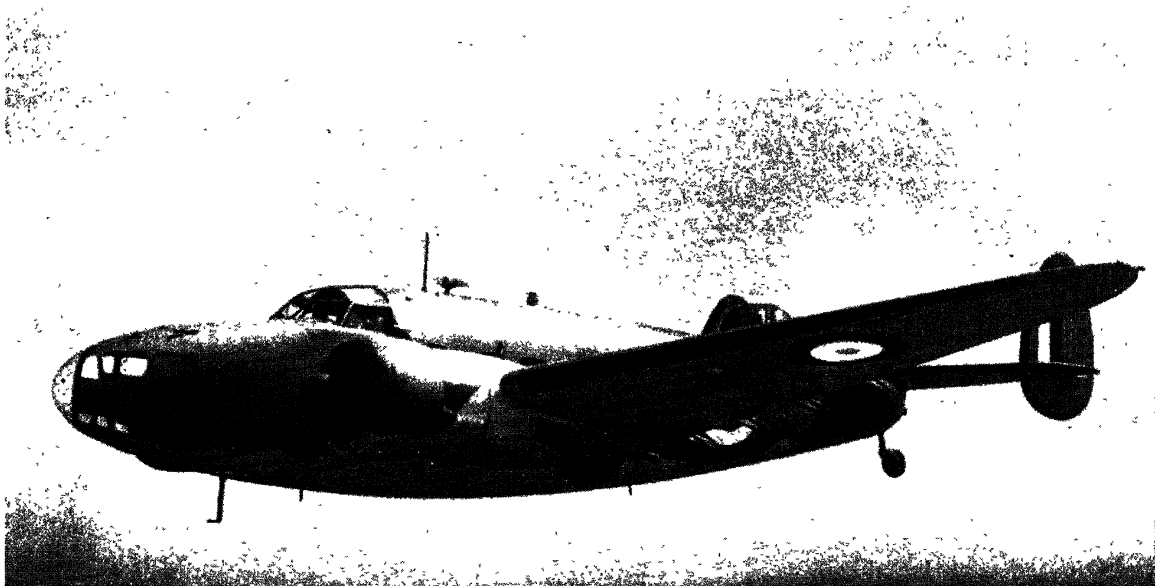
SKUA The "Skua" is a bomber and fighter of the Fleet Air Arm. It is a valuable ally to battleships, not only in spotting enemy ships and attacking them, but also in fighting off bomber attack upon the Fleet. In a recent attack on British warships in the Mediterranean, Fleet Air Arm fighters destroyed fifteen attacking Italian bombing aircraft.





WELLINGTON This magnificent heavy bomber has a total flying distance of 3,240 miles, carrying a very large bomb-load. It is constructed on a new principle, something like covered basket-work, which gives exceptional strength and lightness. The "Wellington" can travel, with bombs, from London to any point in Europe and back within a few hours.

HUDSON An American aircraft which is now being sent to Britain in very large numbers, and has won many battle-honours whilst engaged in the work of the R.A.F. Coastal Command. Part of their work is to find out and report the movements of enemy ships and 'planes. One squadron alone has flown nearly a million miles on this duty and the "Hudsons" have often fought off enemy attacks.



THE EMPIRE RALLIES



1 Here is the first Squadron of Empire airmen to leave Canada for England. From all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations men have volunteered in their thousands to fight the German bullies.

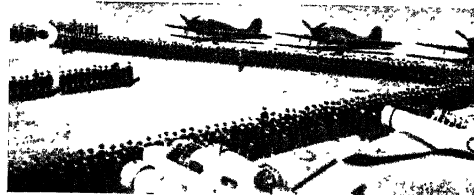
2 Explaining the "Blenheim" to Empire pilots.

3 Crew of an R.A.F. New Zealand Bomber Squadron aircraft which made the longest non-stop flight of the war—over 2,000 miles out of sight of land upon reconnaissance duty

4 H.M. The King decorating brave airmen of the Empire after their great efforts against the enemy

5 Graduates of a Canadian air-base receiving their "wings"—the symbol of proficiency as pilots.

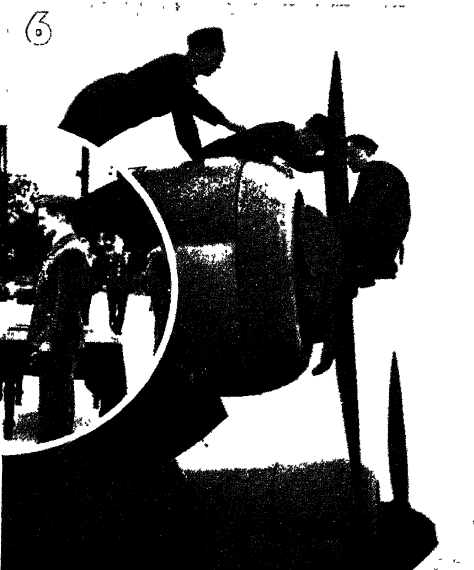
6 Canadian ground-staff preparing a machine for flight.



6



4



**Mr.
WINSTON
CHURCHILL**

**There is another class
with whom I do not feel
the slightest sympathy.
Parliament has given us
the power to put down**

FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES

**with a strong hand. We
shall use those powers,
subject to the supervision
and correction of the House,
without the slightest hesita-
tion until we are satisfied,
and more than satisfied, that
this malignancy in our midst
has been effectively stamped
out.**

June 4, 1940.

Mr. Winston Churchill, *July 4, 1940.*

**“I CALL UPON ALL SUBJECTS OF HIS MAJESTY, UPON
OUR ALLIES AND WELL-WISHERS—AND THEY ARE NOT
A FEW—ALL OVER THE WORLD AND ON BOTH SIDES OF
THE ATLANTIC TO GIVE US THEIR UTMOST AID.”**

Is not this the appointed time for all to make the utmost exertion in their power ?

If the battle is to be won, we must provide our men with the ever-increasing quantities of weapons and ammunition they need.

**WE MUST HAVE,
AND
HAVE QUICKLY,**

**more AEROPLANES,
TANKS, SHELLS
and GUNS——**

***there is imperious
need for these vital
munitions.***

**Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
May 19, 1940.**

I HAVE ONLY TO ADD that nothing which may happen in this battle can any way relieve us of our duty to defend the world cause to which we have vowed ourselves, nor should it destroy our confidence in our power to make our way, as on former occasions in our history, through disaster and grief to the ultimate defeat of our enemies.

**MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
May 28, 1940.**

**MR. WILLIAM BULLITT,
THE
AMERICAN AMBASSADOR,
TO FRANCE :**

“OUR task is to prepare with such speed and to give supplies with such amplitude to those nations which are resisting the aggressors that the aggressors will not be able to destroy them and attack us before we ourselves are prepared to repel aggression.” Mr. Bullitt suggested that Benjamin Franklin’s dictum

**“we must indeed all hang
together or most assuredly
we shall all hang separately”**
was never so apposite as it was today.

**THIS IS A
GRAVE MOMENT
IN
OUR HISTORY,**

and the emergency which faces
us is real and serious. It is
of vital importance that

EVERY EFFORT
should be strained to give
the maximum assistance that
we can.

**H. E.
THE VICEROY**

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT:

“In performing my constitutional duty to give Congress information on the state of the Union, I find it necessary to report that the future safety of our country and our democracy are overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders.

“An armed defence of democratic existence is now being gallantly waged in four continents.

If that defence fails, all the population and all the resources of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia will be dominated by the conquerors.”

I do not at all under-rate the severity of the ordeal which lies before us, but I believe that our countrymen will show themselves capable of standing up to it like the brave men of Barcelona. They will be able to stand up to it and carry on at least as well as any other people in the world. Much will depend on this, and every man and every woman will have the chance to show the finest qualities of their race and render the highest service to their cause.

**Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
June 18, 1940.**

H. E. THE VICEROY

If I can give India a lead, a direction, which will enable her more fully to express the anxiety of her peoples and herself to give that help which it is so abundantly clear that they are passionately anxious to give to the achievement of our ideals, then indeed

**I SHALL
BE A HAPPY AND
A FORTUNATE MAN**

Sir P. THAKURDAS

—on the War:

“I am reflecting the current
opinion when I say that

**EVERY MEMBER OF THIS
ASSOCIATION, NAY, EVERY
MEMBER OF THE INDIAN
COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY,**

is anxious to do his best for the
victory of British arms in this war,”
declared Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,
presiding at the nineteenth annual
general meeting of the East India
Cotton Association, Ltd., Bombay.

INDIA,

whether British India or the Indian States, has already made a great and a

MOST GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION

—in men, in money, and in material
—to the conduct of war and to the attainment of Ideals which have found the strongest public support from

ALL CLASSES

in this country, a contribution, the magnitude and the importance of which has been recognised on every side. She, I know, will continue to lend all the aid in her power to the triumph of a just and righteous cause.

H. E. THE VICEROY

President Roosevelt

“As long as aggressor nations maintain the offensive, they and not we will choose the time, place and method of their attack. That is why the future of all American republics is today in serious danger. That is why every member of the executive branch of Government and every member of Congress face a great responsibility and great accountability.”

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay

Speaking at Ahmedabad.

I think it is very plain. The great, the invincible German air force, the pride of Germany, that has blackmailed Europe for the past three years, that was largely responsible for the downfall of France in a few weeks, and that was meant to bring Great Britain to surrender in a few days, was, throughout the months of August and September, whacked by a few thousand young men of the R.A.F.

The Germans thought to drive our Air Force out of the skies as a preliminary to invasion, but they were beaten off time after time with heavy losses.

Everyone throughout the world, who grasps the issues which are at stake in this war, will feel an overwhelming debt of gratitude to those brave but modest men of the R.A.F. who, when Hitler was at the height of his power and success, and when our cause was at its lowest, shattered the German air attacks and called a halt to Hitler's plans. "Never", as Mr. Churchill said,

**"WAS SO
MUCH OWED BY SO
MANY TO SO FEW."**

AN EFFORT, THE LIKE OF WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN SEEN IN OUR RECORDS,

Is now being made. Work is proceeding everywhere night and day, on Sundays and weekdays.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR

have cast aside their interests, rights and customs and put them into the common stock. Already the flow of munitions has leapt forward.

M R. WINSTON CHURCHILL, JUNE 4, 1940.

H. E. THE VICEROY

***Let us frankly recognise
that this is no time for***

**INTERNAL DIFFERENCE
OR DISPUTE**

***Let us rather put away
these things, and give our
minds and hearts to the
service of the common weal***

I AM SATISFIED

that we have it in our power, working together, to make towards the common cause **a contribution** which is destined to be of the greatest value, and which may indeed prove to be decisive. But the contribution **must be timely as well as sufficient.**

H. E. THE VICEROY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

speaking at Ahmedabad.

Our freedom, here in India, from the horrors and dangers of war should not lead us to forget what those have to meet upon whom falls the main fury of the conflict.

You live, many of you, in this great industrial city: you have your friends around you whom you have known from your youth up: you see your city growing, and carrying on its life as you have always known it, sending and receiving its merchandise across the seas. If you want to retain a true picture of this war, you must remember that cities like yours are being bombed day and night, friends like yours—women and children amongst them—are being killed and maimed in their homes, homes and monuments like yours are being levelled into dust: and on the sea ships are being sunk and their occupants left to their fate.

That is the price, destruction on a grand scale, which some are paying to save the world from a very evil thing.

Let us, therefore, maintain a level outlook on the war, and not be tossed by events from black despair to comfortable optimism. We can feel full confidence that we shall win, but only with great and sustained efforts, and at a cost in blood and tears which may not be computed.

***To the question what
is our policy, I say
it is to WAGE WAR—***

**WAR BY LAND,
SEA,
AIR,**

***War with all our might and
with all the strength God has
given us, and to wage war
against monstrous tyranny
never surpassed in the dark
lamentable catalogue of
human crime.***

**THAT IS
OUR POLICY.**

**MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
May 14, 1940.**

**Much as we have
done, there remains
still more that we
can do, and the obli-
gation upon every
one of us is to see in
what way we can still
further contribute to
the successful ter-
mination of the war
and the attainment of
the ideals for which
it is being fought.**

H . E . THE VICEROY

It is only in times like these that nations can preserve their freedom and thus only can they uphold the cause entrusted to their care. But all depends now upon the whole life and strength of the British race in every part of the world, and all of our associated peoples and all our well-wishers in every land doing their utmost, night and day,

**GIVING ALL,
DARING ALL,
ENDURING ALL**

to the utmost, to the end. This is no war of chieftains, of princes, of dynasties or national ambitions, it is a war of people and of causes.

**MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
July 14, 1940.**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay . . .

SPEAKING AT AHMEDABAD

It seemed as if the lights of freedom were going out over Europe and over a large part of the world. Only the spirit of Britain shone out in this gathering darkness, and many must have thought that another lightning invasion would soon extinguish that as well.

BUT SIX MONTHS HAVE PASSED

and we now look out upon a vastly different prospect. It would be foolish to indulge in easy optimism, and fatal to imagine that anything but the most prodigious efforts will lead us to a victory on which a just and lasting peace can be built: **but we can now feel confident that, provided we continue to make prodigious efforts, we shall win.**

This Slogan about an Imperialist War— **RINGS HOLLOW**

This is not a fight between two tigers for the overlordship of the forest: it is a fight between a tiger and all the living elements in the countryside who want to live a decent, peaceful existence. No cause could call for greater sacrifice than that. And those who excuse their indifference to it by the argument that this is only an Imperialist war are isolating themselves from world opinion, and condemning themselves to impotence in a struggle, the very essence of which is to save freedom for the world.

For you and me, however, our war tasks continue. Hitlerism has to be smashed. We cannot do better than set about it in the manner proposed for us in Mr. Churchill's inspiring words:

COME THEN, let us to the task, to the battle, and the toil. each to our part, each to our station ! Fill the armies, rule the air, pour out the munitions, strangle the U-boats, sweep the mines, plough the land, build the ships, guard the streets, succour the wounded, uplift the downcast and honour the brave. Let us go forward together in all parts of the Empire There is not a week, nor a day, nor an hour to be lost.

*His Excellency the Governor of Bombay
speaking at Ahmedabad.*

**AFTER ALL
WE HAVE A
NAVY**

•

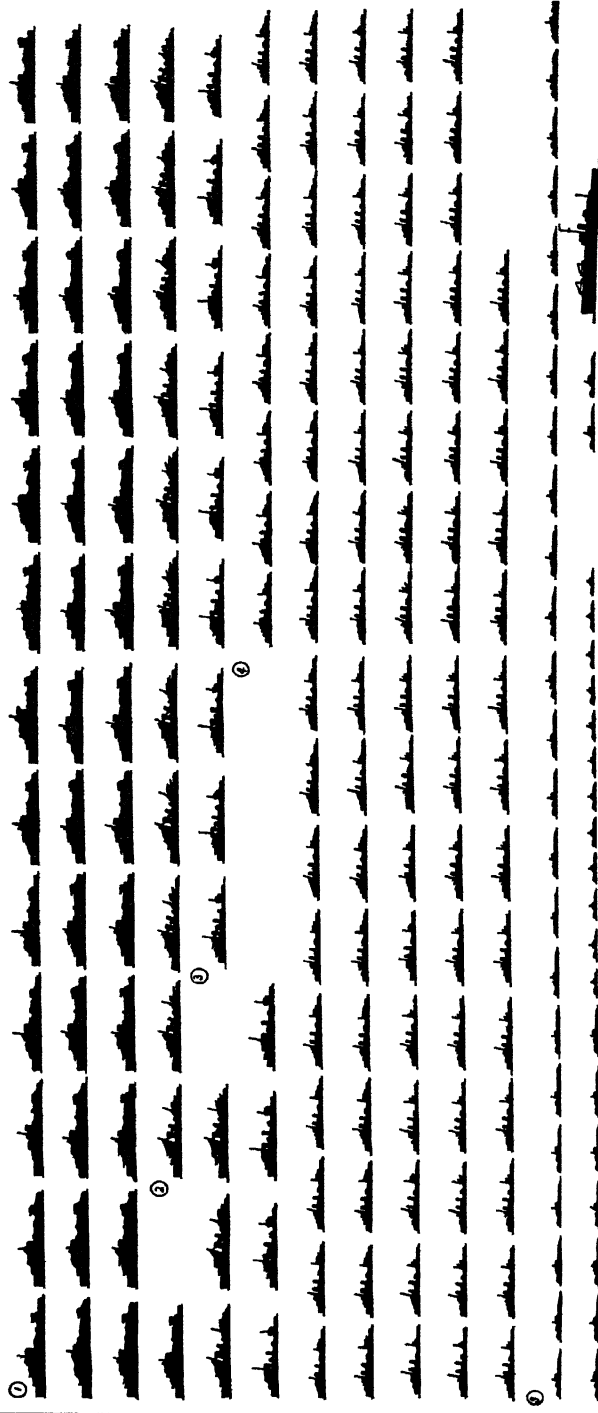
**SOME PEOPLE
SEEM
TO FORGET
THAT**

•

**WE MUST
REMIND
THEM**

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
June 18, 1940.

A Key to Victory: The British Fleet after a Year's War.

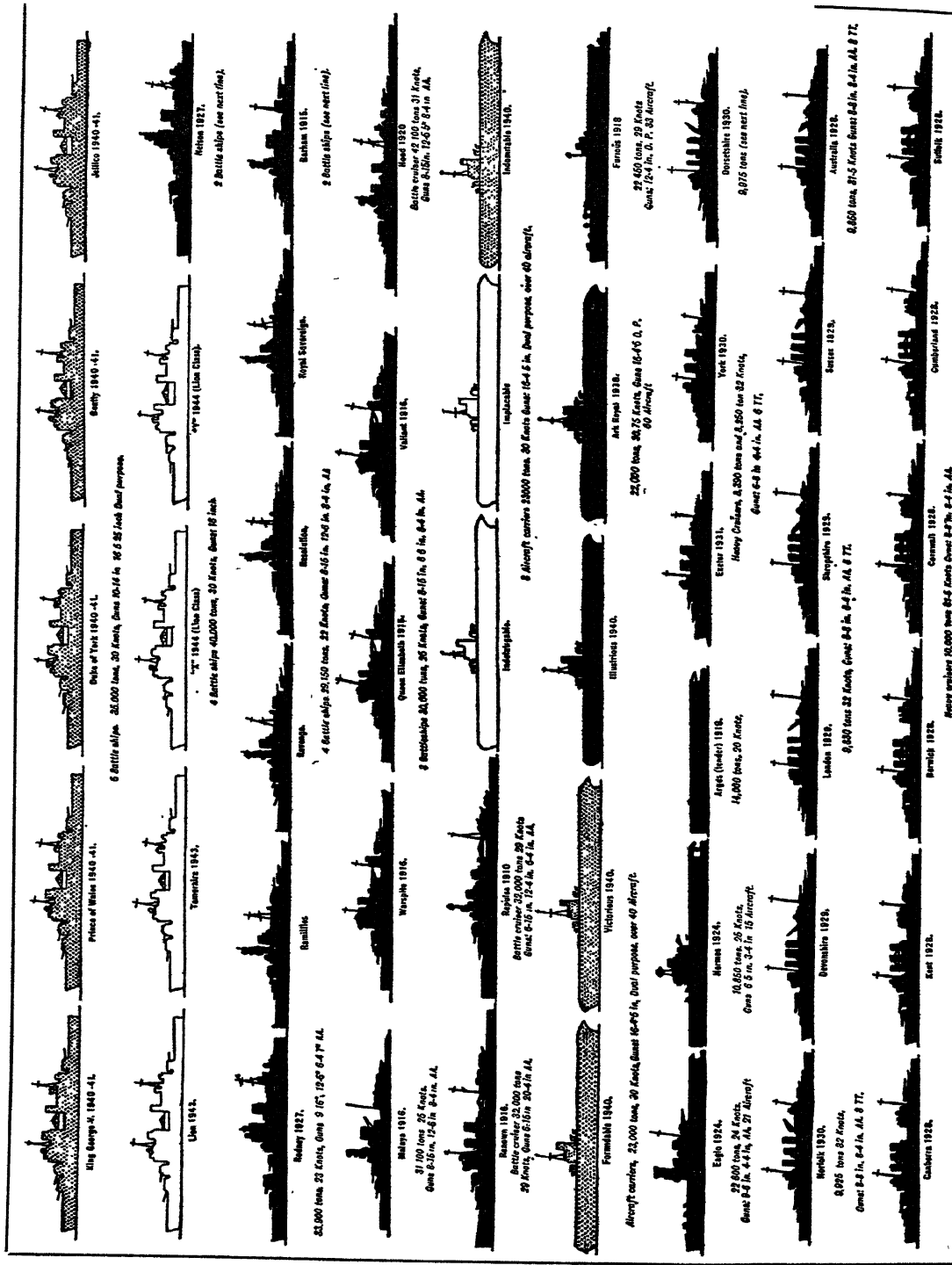


The Nazi propaganda feat of sinking or heavily damaging 32 of the 15 capital ships possessed by Britain at the opening of the war lends interest to this diagrammatic representation of the actual strength of the Royal Navy in its main categories, stronger after a year's warfare than it was at the beginning. All ships lost upto the end of August are omitted from the chart. Ships nearing completion in the new programmes are shown shaded ; those in an earlier phase of construction are shown in outline. The figures indicate (1) Large Destroyers ; (2) Tribal Class Destroyers ; (3) Leaders ; (4) Destroyers ; (5) Submarines. No statistics for new construction in destroyers and submarines, which is extensive, are available.

In addition to the vessels shown above, Britain possesses very large numbers of miscellaneous craft (sloops, minesweepers, patrol-vessels, gun-boats, motor-boats, etc.) as well as her wartime fleet of armed merchant-cruisers. Beyond this vast strength is that of the Free French naval units now serving with Britain ; the Netherlands Fleet ; Polish and Norwegian warships ; and U. S. destroyers transferred under the Anglo-American Pact.

[illegible]

A Key to Victory: The British Fleet after a Year's War.



OUTSTANDING EVENTS, 1938-40

A MONTH BY MONTH RECORD

1938

JANUARY

The Rumanian Government decided to recognise the annexation of Abyssinia.

The first Soviet Parliament under the Stalin Constitution opened in Moscow.

Austria and Hungary decided to recognise Genl. Franco's Government as the lawful government of Spain.

King Farouk of Egypt married to Mlle. Farida Zulfikar.

Greece became an absolute dictatorship under General Metaxas.

FEBRUARY

Herr Hitler assumed supreme command of the armed forces of the Reich.

Japan virtually decided not to accede to the Powers' demand for an assurance to adhere to the 1936 Naval Treaty.

M. Goga's Government in Rumania resigned.

The All-up Empire Air Mail scheme inaugurated.

Lord Halifax appointed British Foreign Secretary following Mr. Eden's resignation.

MARCH

A Greco-Turkish 'Entente Cordiale,' to last for ten years, initialled at Ankara.

Gabriel d'Annunzio died.

Eighteen out of 21 accused in the Soviet Treason trial sentenced to death.

A new Anglo-Italian agreement signed by Lord Halifax.

German troops marched into Austria and Nazis took control of the country.

Flying-officer Clouston and Mr. Victor Ricketts established a record for England-New Zealand round flight.

The new Japanese-sponsored Government for Central China inaugurated.

APRIL

Germany, Italy and Japan reached an agreement for better trade relations on a barter system.

M. Daladier formed a new Radical-Socialist Cabinet.

The Austrian plebiscite took place and 99.75 per cent. of the electorate in Austria voted for the *anschluss* with Germany.

The Fascist "Iron-guard" suppressed in Rumania, following the discovery of a plot to march on Bucharest.

A comprehensive agreement, including finance and defence, concluded between Britain and Eire.

MAY

Glasgow Empire Exhibition opened.

Herr Hitler visited Sgr. Mussolini at Rome.

The French franc was stabilised at 179 to the pound.

M. Paul Spaak formed a coalition government in Belgium.

Serious situation created in Czechoslovakia consequent on election clashes in the Sudeten German districts.

Curfew order imposed throughout Jerusalem following a sudden outburst of terrorism in Palestine.

JUNE

The Chinese Government evacuated Hankow.

Thousands perished in the Yellow River floods in China.

Mr. de Valera secured an absolute majority in the Eire elections.

Extra-territorial rights for foreigners in the Japanese-controlled areas of China abolished.

JULY

Turko-French negotiations regarding the Sanjak of Alexandretta resulted in a pact of friendship.

Great Britain undertook to give a loan of £6,000,000 to Turkey for the purchase of war materials from the United Kingdom.

The protocol of the London Naval Treaty signed by representatives of Great Britain and Russia.

Situation in Palestine tense following disturbances and terrorist outrages.

Mr. Howard Hughes, the U. S. millionaire airman, completed round the world flight in 91 hours.

Mr. Samuel Insull, once a famous American financier, died.

The King and Queen paid a three-days' visit to France.

Communal rioting broke out in Burma.

AUGUST

Lord Runciman left for Prague to act as mediator in the Czech minorities question.

Fierce fighting on the Manchukuan border reported between the Soviet and the Japanese troops.

The Little Entente Powers concluded a non-aggression pact with Hungary and agreed to recognise the latter's equality rights to re-armament.

Renewed disturbances in Palestine.

Dr. Hodza conceded regional autonomy with representation for all in Prague Parliament in the Czech-Sudeten negotiations.

Captain Eyston established a new world land speed record, averaging 345.49 miles an hour.

SEPTEMBER

Mr. John Cobb established a new world land speed record with an average speed of 350.20 miles per hour.

Herr Henlein in a proclamation demanded the return of Sudeten German territory to the Reich.

Herr Hitler demanded "self-determination" for the Sudeten Germans.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain twice flew to Germany first to Berchtesgaden and then to Bad Godesberg to see Hitler about the Sudeten crisis.

The Czech Government accepted the Anglo-French plan to revise the frontiers as a solution to the Sudeten problem.

Fear of war everywhere. The British Premier despatched a personal communication to Herr Hitler, to accelerate the procedure for carrying out the Anglo-French plan.

Mr. Chamberlain, M. Daladier, Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini conferred at Munich: the four-power pact concluded.

Munich Pact accepted by the Prague Government.

OCTOBER

German troops entered Sudeten-land. Polish troops marched into the Teschen area in Czechoslovakia following acceptance of the Polish Note by Czechoslovakia.

Agreement reached between Hungarian and Czech representatives for immediate occupation of the towns of Ipolsag and the Czech part of the town of Satoral Jaujhely, ceded to Hungary by Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Benes, the President of Czechoslovakia, resigned and General Syrový took charge of the Czech administration.

The city of Canton completely occupied by the Japanese troops.

Czechoslovakia accepted the Hungarian territorial demands.

NOVEMBER

The Italo-German award granted Hungary all Czechoslovak territory populated by indisputable Hungarian majority.

Modified form of partition of Palestine suggested by the Woodhead Commission: British Government's scheme to reject partition and to hold an Arab-Jew Conference in London.

Republicans' sweeping gains in the United States elections.

Kemal Ataturk, the Turkish dictator, died.

Mrs. Pearl Buck awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.

Anti-Jewish disturbances all over Germany following the death of Herr vom Rath of German Embassy in Paris.

Drastic measures against the Jews announced in Germany as punishment for the murder of Herr vom Rath.

Declaration bringing the Anglo-Italian Agreement into force signed in Rome.

The German Ambassador in Washington recalled over the U.S. attitude to the German treatment of the Jews.

Anglo-American Trade Agreement concluded.

DECEMBER

Dr. Hacha elected President of Czechoslovakia.

Failure of the attempt to bring about general strike in France.

British Cabinet approved of the plans for the compilation of National Register on a voluntary basis.

Italian demonstrations in Rome and agitation for the handing over of the French colonies, Tunis, Corsica and Nice, to Italy.

A reduction in the Suez Canal dues with effect from December 15 announced.

The Voortrekker memorial celebrations in South Africa conclude.

1939

JANUARY

America refuses to recognise Japan's efforts to establish a "New Order" in the East.

Germany notified intention to build, under Anglo-German Naval Agreement, a total submarine tonnage equal to the British.

M. Daladier, French Premier, visited Corsica and North African French Colonies. He declared: "France is strong."

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax visited Rome and interviewed the Pope.

Centenary celebrations of British connection with Aden.

Dr. Schacht, Reichsbank President, dismissed.

Fall of Barcelona to Franco's forces.

FEBRUARY

Death of Pope Pius XI.

Japanese forces landed at Hainan Island.

Dr. Imredy, Hungarian Premier, resigned, because "one of his great-grandfathers was born a Jew."

British Government's borrowing powers for Defences increased from £400,000,000 to £800,000,000.

King launched the 35,000-ton battleship KING GEORGE V—fastest afloat.

MARCH

Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, Secretary of State to late Pope, elevated to Papacy as Pope Pius XII.

German Army of invasion entered Prague; dissolution of Czechoslovakia; Annexation of Bohemia and Moravia to the Reich; Slovak State allowed a small measure of independence.

Hungary occupied Ruthenia, establishing common boundary with Poland.

Memel annexed to the Reich.

Madrid surrendered to Nationalists. End of Republican Spain.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that Territorial Army would be doubled to 340,000 men.

Britain would at once lend Poland full support in event of aggression, declared the Premier in House of Commons.

APRIL

M. Lebrun re-elected President of French Republic for second term.

Good Friday. Italy invaded Albania with swift success; Queen Geraldine escaped into Greece with her son, born three days before, followed by King Zog.

Britain and France pledged support against aggression to Greece and Rumania.

President Roosevelt's message to Hitler and Mussolini requesting them to refrain from aggression on thirty specified countries for ten years.

Conscription announced in Britain for the first time in history.

Hitler's speech to the Reichstag, caustic to President Roosevelt, more conciliatory than expected towards Britain. Salient points: Anglo-German Naval Treaty and German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact denounced.

MAY

M. Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, resigned.

Replying to Hitler, Col. Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, declared Poland would stand firmly on Danzig issue.

King and Queen sailed for Canada.

Spain left the League.

Decision of British and Turkish Governments to complete a mutual assistance pact; meanwhile, they would help each other in event of war in the Mediterranean.

White Paper on Palestine envisaging independent State after ten-year transitional period.

German offer of non-aggression pacts turned down by Sweden, Norway and Finland.

General Franco's Victory Parade in Madrid.

Italo-German Military Pact signed in Berlin.

JUNE

Ninety-nine perished with the sunken submarine THETIS.

Germany signed non-aggression pacts with Estonia and Latvia.

Japan started blockade of Foreign Concessions in Tientsin.

King and Queen returned to England after tour of Canada and United States. The tour made history.

Germany terminated Anglo-German Naval Treaty of 1935.

JULY

Anglo-Japanese Conference at Tokyo recognised Japan's requirement to safeguard her security in China.

America served Japan with six months' notice of abrogation of the 1911 Treaty of Commerce between them.

AUGUST

Over 100 former high Soviet officials stripped of honours for "unbecoming conduct."

Serious disturbances between Nazi Storm Troops and Polish officials in Upper Silesia.

Russia signed Trade Pact with Germany.

Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact initialled in Moscow.

Herr Foerster appointed head of "State of the Free City of Danzig."

Emergency Powers (Defence) Bill passed by House of Commons.

Anglo-Franco-Russian talks broken off.

Defence of Realm Act passed.

Hiranuma Cabinet in Japan resigned.

SEPTEMBER

Germany attacked Poland ; General mobilisation in Britain and France ; British and French warning to Germany ; Emergency grant of £500,000,000 voted in Parliament.

On expiry of her two-hour ultimatum at 11 a.m. Britain declared war on Germany. At 5 p.m. France followed suit ; Britain's War Cabinet appointed ; Mr. Churchill at the Admiralty.

The ATHENIA with 1,400 on board, torpedoed by German submarine, 128 lives lost. First French contact with enemy on Western Front.

Surrender of Polish garrison at Westerplatte after an heroic resistance.

Britain ready for three years' war ; War Cabinet's decision.

First announcement that British troops were on French soil.

Allied Supreme War Council in France ; first meeting.

Russia invaded Poland.

Russian and German armies met at Brest-Litovsk ; Aircraft carrier COURAGEOUS sunk by German submarine.

Partition of Poland between Russia and Germany.

Surrender of Warsaw.

Russo-German pact on division of Poland.

OCTOBER

Hitler put his "peace" demands before the Reichstag.

Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Hitler's peace proposals ; No faith in Hitler's word : The 13,000-ton German Liner CAP NORTE captured by British Navy.

Sinking of ROYAL OAK 29,000-ton British battleship.

NOVEMBER

Supreme War Council held in London ; Allies' plans for economic co-operation announced ; Dutch liner SIMON BOLIVAR sunk by German mine, 140 lives lost.

TERUKUNI MARU, Japanese crack liner, sunk by mine.

Britain had nearly 1,000,000 men under training, declared Mr. Hore-Belisha.

PILSUDSKI, 14,000-ton Polish liner, sunk.

Sinking of RAWALPINDI, former P. and O. liner turned armed merchant cruiser.

British Order-in-Council issued authorising seizure of German exports on high seas in retaliation against German mine warfare.

DECEMBER

Russia attacked Finland ; Helsinki and other towns bombed.

Battle of the River Plate ; three British cruisers forced German pocket battleship ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE into Montevideo after all day fight.

ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE scuttled herself off Montevideo.

Canadian Expeditionary Force arrives in England.

COLUMBUS, 32,000-ton German liner scuttled off Virginia.

First contingent of Australian forces arrive in Britain.

Indian auxiliary troops land in France.

1940

JANUARY

Britain called up 2,000,000 more men for military service.

Goering took over complete direction of Germany's war economy.

Mr. Hore-Belisha, Secretary of War, resigned ; Mr. Oliver Stanley appointed in his place.

FEBRUARY

Finns wiped out 18th Soviet Division ; over 15,000 men killed or captured.

"Anzacs" welcomed at Suez by Mr. Eden.

H. M. S. COSSACK rescued 275 British and Indian merchant seamen imprisoned on Nazi "Hell Ship" ALTMARK.

First squadron of Canadian Air Force landed in England.

Finns retire from Koivisto towards Viborg ; Russians penetrate right flank of Mannerheim Line in the Karelian Isthmus.

MARCH

World's largest liner ; QUEEN ELIZABETH reached New York after secret maiden voyage.

Anglo-French offer of help to Finland announced, but not accepted by Finland owing to attitude of Norway and Sweden.

Soviet-Finnish peace terms settled in Moscow.

Finnish-Soviet peace treaty signed.

Hitler-Mussolini meeting at Brenner Pass.

APRIL

Denmark occupied by Germans ; Norway invaded. German cruiser "Blucher" sunk in Oslo Fjord.

Big naval battle in Narvik Fjord. Seven German supply ships sunk ; two British destroyers lost.

Norwegian Army *communique* said Germans had occupied Oslo region, Christiansand, Stavanger, Bergen region, Agdenes, Trondheim and Varnes.

Seven German destroyers sunk by British Fleet at Narvik.

Admiralty revealed that submarine *SPEARFISH* had torpedoed 10,000-ton pocket battleship *ADMIRAL SCHEER*, submarine *TRUANT* had sunk cruiser believed to be *KARLSRUHE*.

Landing of British troops in Norway announced.

Allied troops reported in fierce battle near Trondheim ; Sir John Simon submitted drastic War Budget.

R. A. F. bombers carried out war's biggest night raids, attacked Sylt and four Norwegian aerodromes.

MAY

Allies evacuate Andalsnes in Norway. British decision to divert shipping from Mediterranean owing to Italy's hostile attitude.

King signed proclamation for call-up of 2,500,000 men.

Germany invaded Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. Mr. Churchill succeeded Mr. Chamberlain as British Prime Minister.

Mr. Churchill appointed War Cabinet of five.

Germans crossed Albert Canal and overran part of Holland.

Dutch Commander-in-Chief's proclamation to troops ; fighting was to cease.

Germans broke through French front north of Sedan and invaded France.

Germans reached St. Quentin, Brussels and Antwerp abandoned.

General Weygand appointed Chief of French General Staff and Commander-in-Chief in all theatres of war, succeeding General Gamelin.

Germans occupied Amiens and Arras.

Germans reached Boulogne and Abbeville.

General Ironside made new Commander-in-Chief of British Home Defences.

King Leopold capitulated to German invaders ; Belgium Government disowned King's action.

Allied troops capture Narvik.

JUNE

Bulk of the British Expeditionary Force and part of French Army successfully evacuated from Dunkirk.

Paris bombed for first time by Germans. "Battle of France" began ; Germans attack the "Weygand Line" from the Aisne to the sea.

Italy declared war on Allies.

President Roosevelt indicted Italy for "stabbing a neighbour in the back," offered full assistance in supplies to Allies.

Germans entered Paris.

Marshal Petain, new Premier of France, announced cessation of fighting between France and Germany.

Hitler and Mussolini conferred at Munich.

Marshal Petain's Government signed armistice with Germany.

Franco-Italian Armistice signed in Rome.

Russia occupied Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina.

JULY

Marshal Graziani took over command of Italian forces in North Africa ; Rumania brought under Nazi tutelage ; British guarantee denounced.

Loss of four submarines in four days by Italy revealed, 13 destroyed since entry into war.

Devastating R. A. F. raid on Kiel area.

Seizure of French Navy by British announced by Mr. Churchill ; coup to prevent use by enemy.

French Government broke off relations with Britain.

Commons voted £1,000,000,000 for war expenditure.

Many Nazi raiders shot down in Channel in biggest air battle to date.

Hitler's "peace offer" to Britain in Reichstag speech.

Lord Halifax, in reply to Hitler, reaffirmed British resolve not to stop fighting till freedom was secure ; Report of heavy toll exacted by R. A. F. raids over Hamburg, Emden, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Cologne and Essen.

AUGUST

Another contingent of Canadian Force arrived in Britain.

37,000 bombs dropped on Germany in a month, according to official report.

Invasion of British Somaliland began.

Sixty German planes destroyed by R. A. F. in grim Channel encounter.

Nazis lost another 50 planes in Channel battle.

Italian aircraft works bombed; Milan and Turin factories in flames.

88 German raiders destroyed; Italy's threat to Greece; Albania used as pretext.

169 Nazi planes shot down.

German air losses revealed; 552 planes and 1,000 airmen during week.

141 out of 600 Nazi raiders destroyed; Somaliland successfully evacuated.

"Britain ready for campaign in 1941-42," said Mr. Churchill in war review. Rumania ceded two provinces of the Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

R. A. F. in Middle East reinforced; Egypt, if attacked, to fight with Britain; Official figures revealed enemy losses of 1,072 planes over Britain since war began.

70 Nazi aircraft destroyed in two days.

R. A. F. planes raid Berlin; armament factories bombed.

Cameroons and French Congo, following the decision of Chad, a French colony in equatorial Africa, decided to fight on with Britain.

Under Axis pressure Rumania ceded greater part of Transylvania to Hungary.

SEPTEMBER

Chad revolt proved infectious in French Equatorial Africa.

"Invasion of England more difficult now," said Mr. Churchill in war review.

Enemy key positions again bombed by R.A.F.; enormous havoc in Germany and Italy.

Hitler's 'vengeance air raid'; 400 killed and 1,400 injured in London; 103 German planes destroyed.

Italian troops entered Egypt.

Indians' heroic stand in Somaliland battle revealed.

King's call to his people: "Each bit of duty done is part of war work."

"CITY OF BENARES" sunk; 294 lives lost, including 83 children.

German torpedo boats bombed; "order for invasion countermanded."

Dakar episode "closed," declared a Vichy statement.

Revelation of German air losses in the 'Battle of Britain' 1,115 for August and 1,046 for September, making the *Luftwaffe* poorer by 5,402 airmen.

OCTOBER

Berlin's night of terror; five hour raid by R.A.F.

Nazis shelved plans to invade Britain according to Berlin statement to Japan.

Dictators' talks at Brenner Pass.

Nazi troops moved into Rumania.

Extent of damage to London disclosed: 'pock-marked but still beautiful.'

Britain's war bill disclosed: £9,000,000 a day; another £1,000,000,000 to be voted.

"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN," 42,000-ton liner sunk off Ireland.

Italy invaded Greece.

NOVEMBER

Failure of Nazi invasion plan a "big milestone on road to victory," declared Mr. Churchill.

Gibraltar turned into island.

Italian fleet crippled in Mediterranean in daring bombing attack at Taranto.

War privations in Italy admitted by Mussolini in address to Fascist Party.

Fighting broken out between French Indo-China and Thailand.

King opened new session of Parliament. "My people and my Allies," declared the King, "are united in their resolve to continue to fight the aggressor nations until freedom is made secure."

Greek troops entered Koritza.

DECEMBER

Argyrokastra, capital of S. W. Albania, fell to Greeks.

Army split in Italy; Marshal Badoglio succeeded by Gen. Cavallero as Chief of General Staff; Admiral Riccardi succeeded Admiral Cavagnari as Chief of Naval Staff.

Striking British gains in first day of African offensive; 4,000 troops and many tanks captured.

British captured Sidi Barrani, taking three generals prisoner.

Italian troops in full retreat in Western Desert; 20,000 men and war materials seized.

British troops entered Libya 'in most rapid advance in modern history.'

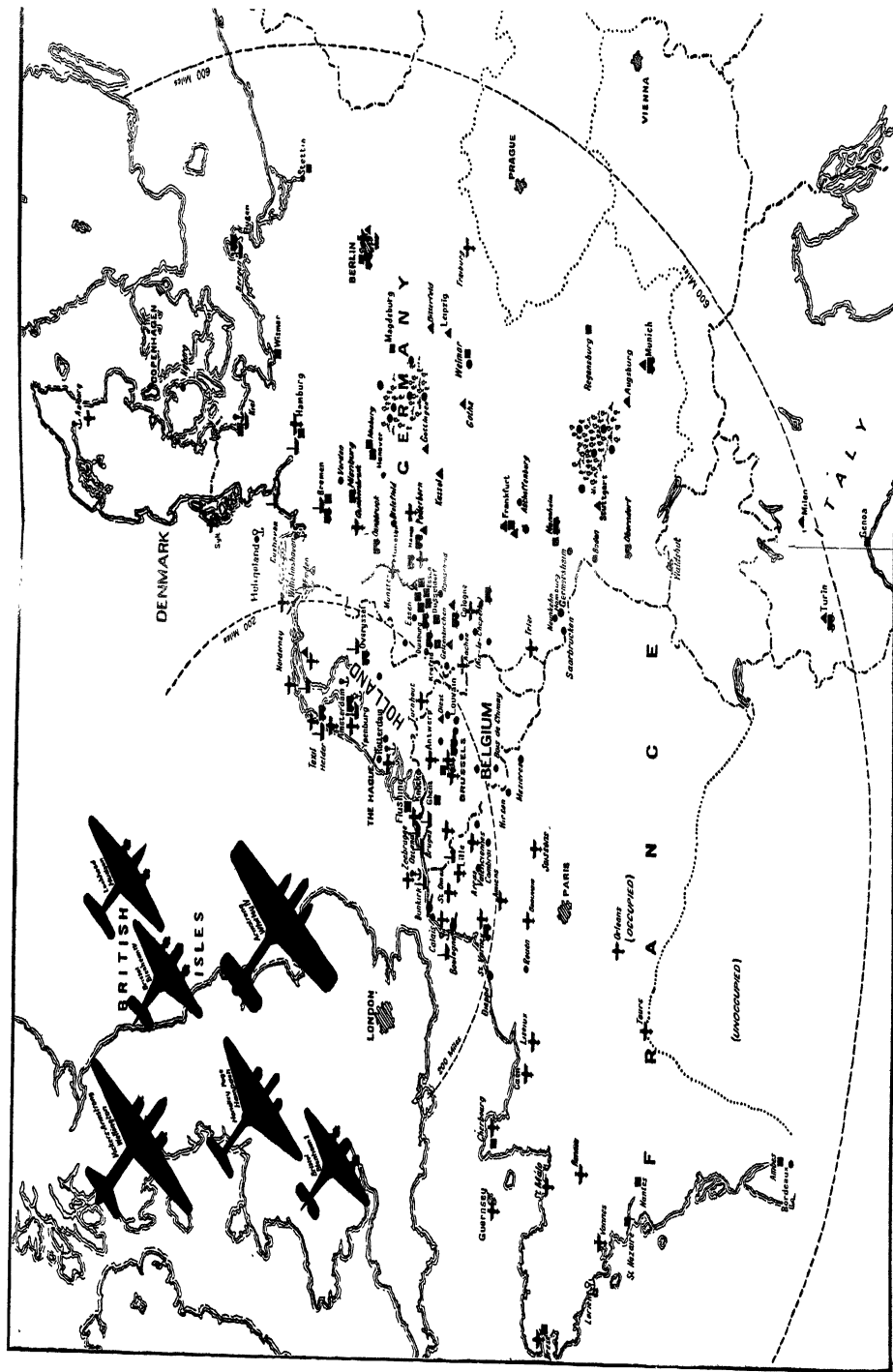
"Half-armed now, well-armed in 1941," said Mr. Churchill.




Greeks captured Chimarra.

"Our feet are planted on path of victory;" King's inspiring Christmas message to people.

Paragraphs in Bold Type are major events.

British Bombers over Enemy Territory.



LEGEND.	
Oil Plants, Oil Refineries, Oil Tanks, Oil Depots, Blast Furnaces	Naval Bases
Docks, Barges, Harbours, Quays, Lock Gates	Canals
Railway Junctions, Railway Sidings, Marshalling Yards, Supply Depots, Wharves	Gun Emplacements
Supply Bases, Aerodromes, Landing Grounds	International Boundaries
Airfields, Stores	Boundaries annexed by Germany
War Factories & Works	Unspecified Targets
	 and Shipping  Boundaries  Targets

**PRESIDENT'S
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